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SMYRNA, Nov. 17.

THE laſt letters from the Iſland of Tenos announce, that ſeveral kirlaugis, a cutter and a galliot, were cruiſing on that coaſt, and formed a ſmall ſquadron under the Ruſſian flag. One of theſe veſſels is commanded by the famous pirate Andrew Steculi, known by the prize which he made ſome time ſince of a Dutch veſſel: another is commanded by Stavili Caravias. They ſay they have the Empreſs's orders to diſarm, but as they have not been paid, the ſea muſt indemnify them. Such neighbors begin to cauſe uneaſineſs.

PARIS, November 24.

The diſcuſſion and amendment of the decree relative to the refractory prieſts, ſtill occupies the auguſt aſſembly of this nation.—Every article, every letter is cavilled at—but the article which has cauſed the greateſt riot and tumult in the Senate, is that which ſuppreſſes even the traces of the ancient denomination of the clergy. Mankind are naturally attached to their old prejudices—and you will diveſt a prieſt of the title of citizen with more eaſe than you will perſuade him he is *not* a member of the clergy.

The biſhop of Lyons, in oppoſing this extraordinary meaſure, delivered one of the moſt eloquent orations I ever heard—no pedantry—no tricks of prieſtcraft. The language was that of a philoſopher—a man—and a good citizen—bold, nervous, and full of ſound argument.—"He declared, that if ſuch an edict was paſſed, it would, on the one part, inſpire in the people an indifference for religion, which in the annals of the world had been ever changing. On the other, it would aid the powerful effort of *Theiſm*, to eſtabliſh itſelf upon the ſhattered ruins of the goſpel. Religion he revered. Theology was an ariſtocratic work, framed out of the religion of the goſpel, which is more democratic than the conſtitution. Reaſon, as it became more enlightened, ſeparated by its beams the brilliancy of religion from the midſt of theology, whoſe cradle I firſt find in the hands of Conſtantine." This ſpeech applauded with enthuſiaſm, was ordered the honors of impreſſion, and the article was adjourned, *ſine die*.

The remainder of the decree was read over, and concluded yeſterday with the uſual tumult, not unlike Homer's ſublime image of the Greeks, ruſhing to council; or the Trojans' ſhout when they gave battle, which was keener than the ſcreams of a million of cranes before an approaching ſtorm.

Six millions more of aſſignats are to be burnt this week, which will make the whole number already deſtroyed, amount to 336 millions.

M. La Fayette has been elected commander of the fourth legion of national guards.

LONDON, February 4.

This day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being ſeated on the Throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir F. Molyneaux, gentleman uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious ſpeech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE many proofs which you have given of your affectionate attachment to my perſon and family, leave me no doubt of your participating in the ſa isfaction which I derive in the happy event of the marriage which has been celebrated between my ſon the Duke of York, and the eldeſt daughter of my good brother and ally the King of Pruſſia: and I am perſuaded I may expect your chearful concurrence in enabling me to make a ſuitable proviſion for their eſtabliſhment.

Since I laſt met you in Parliament, a definitive treaty has been concluded, under my mediation and that of my allies the King of Pruſſia and the States General of the United Provinces, between the Emperor and the Ottoman Porte, on principles which appear the beſt calculated to prevent future diſputes between thoſe powers.

Our intervention has alſo been employed, with a view to promote a pacification between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Porte; and conditions have been agreed on between us and the former of thoſe powers, which we undertook to recommend to the Porte, as the re-eſtabliſhment of peace on ſuch terms appeared to be, under the exiſting circumſtances, a deſirable event for the general intereſts of Europe. I am in expectation of ſpeedily receiving the account of the concluſion of the definitive treaty of peace, preliminaries having ſome time ſince been agreed upon between thoſe powers.

I have directed copies of the definitive treaty, between the Emperor and the Porte, to be laid before you, as well as ſuch papers as are neceſſary to ſhew the terms of peace, which have been under diſcuſſion during the negociation with the Court of Peterſburgh.

I regret that I am not yet enabled to inform you of the termination of the war in India;—but the ſucceſs which has lately attended the diſtinguiſhed bravery and exertions of the officers and troops under the able conduct of Lord Cornwallis, and the recent advices from that quarter, afford reaſonable ground to hope that the war may be ſpeedily brought to an honorable concluſion.

The friendly aſſurances which I receive from foreign powers, and the general ſtate of affairs in Europe, appear to promiſe to my ſubjects the continuance of their preſent tranquility. Under theſe circumſtances I am induced to think that ſome immediate reduction may ſafely be made in our naval and military eſtabliſhments; and my regards for the intereſts of my ſubjects renders me at all times deſirous of availing myſelf of any favorable opportunity to diminiſh the public expences.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It will, I am perſuaded, give you great ſatisfaction to learn, that the extraordinary expences incurred in the courſe of laſt year, have in a great meaſure been already defrayed by the grants of the ſeſſion. The ſtate of our reſources, will, I truſt, be found more than ſufficient to provide for the remaining part of thoſe expenſes, as well as for the current ſervice of the year, the eſtimates for which I have directed to be laid before you.

I entertain the pleaſing hope, that the reductions which may be found practicable in the eſtabliſhments, and the continued encreaſe of the revenue, will enable you, after making due proviſion for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice, to enter upon upon a ſyſtem of gradually relieving my ſubjects from ſome part of the exiſting taxes, at the ſame time giving additional efficacy to the plan for the reduction of the national debt, on the ſucceſs of which our future eaſe and ſecurity eſſentially depend.

With a view to this important object, let me alſo recommend it to you to turn your attention to the conſideration of ſuch meaſures as the ſtate of the funds and of public credit may render practicable and expedient towards a reduction in the rate of intereſt of any of the annuities which are now redeemable.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The continued and progreſſive improvement in the internal ſituation of the country, will, I am confident, animate you in the purſuit of every meaſure which may be conducive to the public intereſt.

It muſt at the ſame time operate as the ſtrongeſt encouragement to a ſpirit of uſeful induſtry among all claſſes of my ſubjects, and above all, muſt confirm and encreaſe their ſteady and zealous attachment to that conſtitution, which we have found by long experience, to unite the ineſtimable bleſſings of liberty and order, and to which, under the favor of providence, all our other advantages are principally to be aſcribed.

The firſt object of the Miniſter's plan of finance will, it is reported, be the annihilation of the 32 millions of 4 per cent. ſtock, which is to be converted into three per cents in this manner: the Miniſter will borrow the amount in three per cent. conſols, which, at their preſent price, yield only 3 1-4th per cent.—to this will be given 1c per cent. in money, amounting to 3,200,cool. which the bank has agreed to lend on Exchequer bills at 3 per cent. This ſingle operation will produce an annual ſaving to the nation of 220,000l. intereſt.

Poland, which but a ſhort time ſince, preſented ſo pacific an appearance, ſeems at preſent as if ſome clouds were gathering in her hemiſphere. Two or three of her nobles delighted more with the power of *ariſtocracy*, than the franchiſes lately granted to the people, have ſeceded and proteſted againſt the new conſtitution; and if they can meet with ſupport in any neighboring powers, are doubtleſs ready to throw every thing into confuſion. Of thoſe from whom they might have looked for aid, Pruſſia and Vienna have already teſtified their conſent in the propoſed ſucceſſor to the monarchy, and the enlargement of the privileges of the people.

The treaty of mutual guarantee and defenſive alliance lately concluded between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the King of Sweden, for the protection of their European dominions, is continue for eight years.

His Majeſty's ſpeech gives a more favorable account of the ſtate of the country, than has been done for ſeveral years paſt. A ſyſtem of gradually relieving the people from ſome part of the exiſting taxes, is no leſs novel, than it will be agreeable to the public in general.

Laſt week in the National Aſſembly, M. Iſnard made uſe of the following expreſſion:—The traitors of every rank ſhall fall by your hands; the generous nation pardoned once, it will pardon no more; ſo *King* and *Miniſters* take warning!"

The Turkiſh Ambaſſador to Vienna, being complimented by the Clergy, returned an anſwer very ſingular, and not much to be expected from the mouth of a Mahometan: "I commend myſelf," ſaid Ratie, "to your prayers. We all have the ſame God, and only pray to him in different languages."

EDINBURGH, January 25.

BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Monday, there was a very reſpectable and numerous meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Scotland, who unanimouſly agreed to apply to Parliament for leave to bring in a bill to allow the Proprietors to augment their capital ſtock from three hundred thouſand to ſix hundred thouſand pounds Sterling.

The Bank of Scotland was conſtituted, by act of Parliament, before the Union (anno. 1695) and is the firſt and only Bank in Scotland eſtabliſhed by authority of Parliament. It has been of great utility, by its branches, in promoting trade, manufactures, and agriculture, in different parts of the country. When the augmentation takes place, the Bank will be enabled to extend its credit ſtill farther, ſo as to meet the demands which the great increaſe of trade, manufactures, and agriculture, requires, and thus become more extenſively uſeful.

DUBLIN, January 27.

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, JAN. 25.

The committee of ſupply reported, that thay had come to a reſolution "that a ſupply be granted to his majeſty."

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Sir Hercules Langriſhe roſe to introduce his "bill for removing certain reſtrictions that affect the Roman Catholics."—The ſum of all the privileges they had obtained, was:

The full enjoyment of property,
The free exerciſe of religion,
And the guardianſhip of their children.

But their good conduct deſerved further favor—and to what they already enjoyed, he propoſed to add:

A power to educate their children at home, by taking away the oaths which prevented their receiving acedemic degrees.

To allow them the practice and the profeſſion of the law.

To allow them to intermarry with proteſtants; and

To remove their preſent inability of taking apprentices.

For theſe purpoſes he moved for leave to bring in a bill.

Right Hon. Mr. Hobart ſeconded the motion.

After ſome debate, the queſtion was put and leave unanimouſly given to bring in the bill.

Mr. *O'Hara*, then preſented a petition, praying to allow Roman Catholics to be admitted into the army—into places in the revenue, and the law—and into places of truſt and profit.

The petition was univerſally reprobated, and was at length withdrawn by Mr. O'Hara.

During the debate, a ſtranger was obſerved among the members. The Speaker ordered him to be taken into cuſtody; but he made his eſcape through a back paſſage before the Serjeant could reach him. It afterwards appeared that the ſtranger was Mr. *Burke*, ſon of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, and agent for the Roman Catholics in England and Ireland.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On the Representation Bill.

MR. VINING's proposition under consideration—the first article of which is, that New-Hampshire shall be entitled to 5 Representatives—this being read by the Chairman.

Mr. Livermore rose in support of the general principle of the proposition—which is to apportion the representatives agreeable to the aggregate number of the people of the United States—he urged in brief, the arguments which had before been adduced on the importance of making the representation as equal as possible, and concluded with saying, he hoped that the number proposed for New-Hampshire (five) would be agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin said, that if New-Hampshire should have five members, Georgia, according to its present number, which is about one half of that of New-Hampshire, would be entitled to three—but this is not proposed; nor do the members from that state expect it should be.

Mr. Kittera observed, that apportioning representatives to the state of Virginia, on the principle contended for by the gentleman from New-Hampshire, would give Virginia 24 members.

Mr. Niles supported the proposition.—He urged that the fractions would be diminished on the whole by it—and tho' perfect equality is not attainable, he could not conceive on what gentlemen founded their opposition to that plan which came the nearest to this equality—and as the constitution fully warrants on a liberal, tho' strictly just construction, the apportionment now contemplated, he hoped it would be agreed to.

Mr. Madison repeated the substance of what he had before offered in objection to this proposition. Fractions will exist, said he, on every possible plan—this is to be a permanent law—and in its operation will probably increase those fractions. The constitution refers to the respective numbers of the states, and not to any aggregate number. The proposition breaks down the barriers between the state and general governments, and involves a consolidation.

Mr. Livermore replied to Mr. Kittera.—He observed that if Virginia was represented agreeable to the proposition contemplated for New-Hampshire, that is four members, Virginia would be entitled to only *seventeen*—this would appear on calculation.

Mr. Williamson contended that, by the constitution, whatever ratio was adopted, it is to be applied as a divisor to the number of persons in each state *respectively*. This idea of an aggregate number, looks like a consolidation of the government; not only so, but the supplementary member proposed for those states who had not inhabitants to vote for such supplementary member, would not be elected agreeable to the constitution.

Mr. Seney opposed the proposition.—He observed that it was very extraordinary indeed that those persons who, in the previous discussion, were opposed to the ratio of 30,000, on account of giving so large a representation, should now advocate this proposition, which, in fact, encreases the whole number. He hoped that it would be rejected.

Mr. Vining said a few words to exculpate the friends of the proposition from the charge of inconsistency.

Mr. Venable stated various particulars to shew that the plan of transferring the fractions from one state to another, comparing them with the general ratio, would produce greater inequality than the plan contended for by those who oppose the present motion.

Mr. Livermore justified himself from the charge of inconsistency—he was always in favor of an equal representation—with this he began, and with this he should end—and he was not solicitous which way the vote determined the matter, provided the principle of equality was adhered to—and therefore he should not regret N. Hampshire being restricted to 4 members, provided Virginia had only 17; which is the highest number she will be entitled to, apportioning them agreeable to four for New-Hampshire. He observed that the friends of the proposition might be outvoted by numbers—he wished, if it could be done, that they might be outreasoned as well as outnumbered.

Mr. Lawrance said, having advocated in a former discussion the ratio of 30,000, he hoped he should not be charged with inconsistency if he gave his assent to the present proposition—as he had explicitly declared that he advocated that number, as giving the largest representation—and this proposition not only preserved that idea, but enhanced the number, and on more equal principles. He then entered into an examination of the clause in the constitution respecting taxes and representatives, which it is expresly declared shall be according to numbers. He reprobated the idea of members considering themselves as representatives merely of particular parts of the Union. The members of this house, said he, are the representatives of America. The states, as states, are represented in the Senate. A member of this house from Georgia, is a representative of the state of New-York, as much as if he came from the latter state. Conceiving the idea of the meaning of the constitution which he had given to be just, he should vote for the proposition.

Mr. Findley said he should vote against the proposition—he did not like the principle of it, if it had any—he rather thought it was destitute of all principle, for it contemplates no ratio at all—it is rather an arbitrary apportionment of the representation.

Adverting to the article respecting taxation, he observed that the proposition does not accord with the idea of the gentlemen who advocate it, for still there will be fractions left—and, said he, are not these fractions to be taxed?

In reply to Mr. Lawrance's remarks respecting local representation, he observed that the gentleman's idea proved too much; for if the idea of representing local interests is destroyed, the essence of representation is done away altogether, and all responsibility is lost.

Mr. Ames.—The Constitution says, that "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states, which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers." &c. &c.

"The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative."

Deductions from the above.

1st. You may not exceed one to 30,000.

2d. You may have as many as one to 30,000 of the whole number of the Union.

3d. Supposing the amendment ratified, you must have 100 members, if one to 30,000 will give them.

These principles were not disputed till lately. But it is now pretended that the ratio *may* be applied to each state, and the number of representatives no more than the multiples of 30,000 in each state. Some even go so far as to say that it *must* be so applied, and that Congress may not have as many members as one to 30,000 of the whole Union.

This construction seems to be violent.

1st. The word representatives, first used, can only mean the whole number of representatives—for they are to be apportioned amoug the several states. The word is used in the same sense afterwards, "The number of representatives shall not exceed one to 30,000," again meaning the whole number of representatives. The *whole* number of representatives shall not exceed one to 30,000 of the *whole* people. To avoid this obvious meaning, they say it should read, "shall not exceed one to 30,000 *in each state*." These words are supplied wholly without authority.

2d. The clause merely restrains the number of representatives, so as not to exceed one to 30,000. The members in Congress might have been increased to any number, had not this restriction existed. It is a restrictive, and not an explanatory clause. It curtails, but cannot be supposed to change the natural import of the preceding power. It is against the fair rules of construction so to change it.

3d. The sense is perfect without the words one to 30,000 *in each state*. Expressum facit cessare tacitu.

4th. The construction makes tautology. The first clause having directed the manner of apportioning representatives among the several states according to their respective numbers, might have been wholly omitted, one to 30,000 *in each state* being a final apportionment.

5th. Words must not be supplied by *construction* repugnant to words expressed. The result of an apportionment according to numbers as first directed by the constitution, differs in terms from a ratio of one to 30,000 *in each state*. It differs in its operation no less. The members in the next house will be 113—Apportion them according to numbers among the several states, Virginia would have 19—19 being to 113, as 630,000 the numbers of Virginia, to 3,619,000 the whole people of the United States. But by the construction which supplies the words in each state, she will have 21 members.

6th. The words *one to* 30,000, are merely restrictive of the number in Congress from the whole people, and do not change the sense of the first clause, for taxes and representatives are to be apportioned according to numbers. The construction cannot be extended to taxes with any good sense. Yet as taxes and representatives are to be apportioned similarly, the construction applying to the one, should apply to the other. Yet the advocates of this construction say, that taxes shall be imposed according to numbers, and not the multiples of 30,000 in each state. Taking it for proved that the sense of the first clause is not changed, but its operation limitted by the clause *shall not exceed one to* 30,000. It remains to see what is the sense of the first clause standing alone. "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers." The rule of three will shew the the number of members any state is entitled to—Thus, as the whole number 3,619,000 is to the number of the next house 113—so is the number of persons in a state, say Virginia, which are 630,000, to her quota of members. The result is 19 members. The bill pursuing another rule, obtained as we have seen by a forced construction, gives that state 21 members.

7th. The amendment to the constitution refutes the sense of the construction. The words are "there shall be one for *every* 30,000 till the number shall amount to 100." Plainly the whole number of the nation is intended. The whole number is to be formed by one for *every* 30,000. The words contended for are therefore excluded, and no construction will avail in this place to add them.

8th. The ratio of one to 30,000 in each state is inconsistent with this amendment. For according to that, 3,000,000 of persons must have 100 members in Congress. Had the numbers by the census fallen short of a surplus beyond 3 millions sufficient to cover the fractions or lost numbers, this amendment to the constitution could not be carried into execution, according to the principles of the bill. For the amendment requiring 100 members, the numbers being more than 3,000,000, it would appear that 100 members could not be obtained by applying the ratio of 30,000 to the numbers in each state, instead of taking the entire number of the Union. Here then would be a constitutional obligation to have 100 members in Congress, and an absolute impossibility of having them according to the principles of this bill.

10th. The number of representatives is limited not to exceed one for 30,000. Pursue the letter of the constitution and avoid all construction, the number of representatives will be 120. Adopt the construction that you are to have no more than one to 30,000 will give you, and you bring down the number to 113.

But this process, erroneous as it is, only fixes the number—it does not apportion them. That should be done according to numbers, and Virginia would not be found entitled to 21 of 113. According to the principle of the bill; if it may be called a principle, it is defective. The letter and true intention of the constitution will be violated by a forced construction, which gives some states more and others less than their due share of the representatives.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

The petition of the merchants of Rhode-Island, was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The report of the Attorney-General, on the petition of Andrew Jackson, was referred to a select committee.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they had passed a bill for compensating the Doorkeepers of both Houses for extra services, with amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the House.

The message received yesterday from the President, respecting a Brigadier-General, was referred to a select committee to report by bill.

Order of the Day.

The House proceeded in the discussion of the Georgia election—Mr. Giles' motion for declaring General Jackson duly elected, &c. was further debated, and finally decided—

YEAS.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Brown, Clark, Findley, Gerry, Giles, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Heister, Jacobs, Lee, Macon, Madison, Moore, Niles, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, I. Smith, J. Smith, Sterret, Sturges, Sumpter, Treadwell, Venable, Willis—29.

NAYS.

Messrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, B. Bourne, S. Bourne, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hartley, Hillhouse, Huger, Key, Kittera, Kitchell, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Sedgwick, W. Smith, Steele, Sylvester, Thatcher, Tucker, Wadsworth, Ward, White, 29—It was then determined in the negative by the Speaker's casting vote.

The following resolution was then passed:

"Resolved, that the seat of Anthony Wayne, as a member of this house, is, and the same is hereby declared to be vacant.——Ordered, that the Speaker do transmit a copy of the preceding resolution, and of this order, to the executive of the State of Georgia, to the end that the said executive may issue writs of election to fill the said vacancy."

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

The bill sent from the Senate yesterday, fixing the compensation of the Doorkeepers of both Houses of Congress, was read the first time.

In committee of the whole on the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Public Debt.—Mr. Seney in the Chair.

The report being read, Mr. Fitzsimons read in his place nine resolutions, which provided for the several objects specified in the report:—these resolutions being read by the Clerk,

The committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

On motion, it was ordered that 100 copies of these resolutions be printed for the members.

Mr. Williamson reported a bill for ascertaining the bounds of a tract of land purchased by John Cleve Symmes—read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole, to-morrow.

Reports on the petition of George Turner, one of the Judges of the Western Territory—and on the petition of Henry Laurens, were read and laid on the table.

A letter from the Secretary of State was communicated by the Speaker, referring to a report pursuant to order of the House, on the subject of the commerce of the United States, with foreign nations; and suggesting to the House the propriety of his suspending that report till the next session. Laid on the table.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the select committee, on the memorial of the Directors of the Ohio Company of Associates.

The report was read—which concludes with a resolution to this effect:

That a committee be appointed to report a bill for confirming to the directors of said company, the lands purchased by them of the late board of Treasury, and to relinquish, on the part of the United States, their demand against the said company, of the balance due from them of 500,000 dollars.

This resolution, after a long debate, was disagreed to.

Mr. Fitzsimons then proposed sundry resolutions—the first of which was agreed to, viz.

That a Title be granted to the Ohio Company for the Lands already paid for.

The second was, to grant to the Company a right of pre-emption for —— years, to the residue of their purchase, at the price at which Congress may dispose of their vacant Lands.

This being opposed, the committee rose without deciding, and reported progress.

Mr. Israel Smith, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported two bills as duly enrolled—One, "An act for the relief of certain widows, orphans, and other persons—the other, "An act for the relief of sundry persons under particular circumstances, barred by the limitations heretofore established. The Speaker signed the above bills.

Mr. Madison, of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the House and Senate, respecting the Representation Bill, reported that the committees of the two Houses had met and conferred—but did not agree.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the House that the Senate insist on their amendments to the Representation Bill.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

The bill for fixing the compensations of the door-keepers of the House and Senate, was read the second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

The report on the petition of George Turner, one of the judges of the Western Territory, was read the second time, and referred to the committee which brought in the report, to bring in a bill pursuant thereto.

On motion of Mr. Vining, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of the Trustees of Wilmington College, state of Delaware, was taken into consideration, and referred to a select committee to examine and report to the House.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the House that they have passed a bill for altering the times of holding certain circuit courts, and for other purposes; in which they request the concurrence of the House. The bill was read the first time.

The petition of Augustus Christian George Elholm, was presented and read---Referred to the Secretary of War.

Another message from the Senate, informed the House that they have passed a bill entitled an act supplemental to the act making further and more effectual provision for the defence of the frontiers of the United States.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the House that the President has this day approved and signed a bill providing for the claims of widows and orphans barred by limitations heretofore established---and to regulate the claims to invalid pensions.

The message from the Senate received yesterday, in which they inform the House that they insist on their amendments to the Representation bill, was taken into consideration.

Mr. Vining moved that the House should recede from their disagreement to the amendments of the Senate—considerable debate ensued on a point of order, whether a subsequent question should be taken, in case the motion to recede should be carried in the affirmative---The Speaker gave it as his opinion, that such subsequent motion might be made---An appeal was made from this decision of the chair, to the House---The House determined that a subsequent question would not be in order.

After further debate, the question on receding was determined in the affirmative---ayes 31, noes 29.

Here a question was started, whether the vote just passed was for a general recession from the disagreement of the House to all the amendments of the Senate.

The Speaker said he considered the vote as referring to all the amendments. An appeal being made to the House, it was determined that all the amendments were involved in the vote to recede.

In committee of the whole on the bill to ascertain the bounds of a tract of land purchased by John Cleve Symmes. Mr. Seney in the Chair.

The committee reported the bill without amendments, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill received from the Senate was read the first and second time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The bill authorizes the President to appoint such number of Brigadier-Generals as the public service may require.

In committee of the whole on the bill to finish the Light-House on Bald-Head, at the mouth of Cape Fear River.

The committee reported the bill without amendments---and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The report of a select committee on the petition of sundry merchants trading to India---which report proposes an extension of the time allowed by law for the payment of the duties on teas imported from India, was taken into consideration---agreed to; and a bill ordered to be brought in pursuant thereto.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of the executors to the estate of Edward Carnes.

This report being read, Mr. Goodhue offered a resolution pursuant thereto---the substance of which was, to empower the proper officers of the treasury to settle, generally, accounts circumstanced as the above. The committee rose without deciding---and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, March 6.

SOUTH-CAROLINA TONTINE BANK.

Those who are inclined to become subscribers to the *South-Carolina Tontine Bank*, will please to meet at William's coffee house on Thursday evening, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of appointing a committee to report a plan for the institution.

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT declaring the consent of Congress to a certain Act of the State of Maryland, and to continue for a longer time, an Act declaring the assent of Congress to certain Acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, so far as the same respects the States of Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

SECTION 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and is hereby granted and declared to the operation of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, made and passed at a session begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in November last, intituled, "An act empowering the wardens of the port of Baltimore to levy and collect the duty therein mentioned."

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the act intituled "An act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations," shall be continued, and is hereby declared to be in full force, so far as the same respects the States of Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be and continue in force for the term of three years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THE NINETEENTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE WORLD.

WHEN DICK was poor, he liv'd unknown—
But now, a man of fortune grown,
With all the Nabobs in the town
He's hand and glove—the passing smile—
And compliments as smooth as oil—
And cards—in truth it makes one laugh—
DICK scarce has time to read one half.
No puppies now contract their noses,
Nor sneer DICK with their sage supposes,
Nor call his wit and parts in question,
Nor stab his fame by false suggestion:
For granting DICK "a man of dollars,"
Birth, wit and sense, and learning follows.
And what is worse than all the rest,
DICK don't appear to smoke the jest;
Reciprocates the passing grin,
And true *mechanic* fall of chin;
Forgets that fortune is a jilt,
Who yet may give his coach a tilt;
For should the beldame, in a passion,
Reduce DICK to his former station,
Place him again in statu quo,
And is there one will know him?---No.
Those who have eat his bread and cheese,
His hams, his venison, fowls and geese---
As rats from falling houses fly,
Will leave DICK in a ditch to die. C.

Philadelphia, March 24.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

There is a natural propensity in mankind to extravagance—every object of pursuit, whether of pleasure or profit, however moderately it may engage our attention at first, is ultimately over-rated; the consequence is disappointment and vexation.

It is difficult to restrain an ardent disposition; especially when extraordinary success appears to crown the enterprizes of daring adventurers—and hence we may observe, that while but few have wisdom and prudence sufficient to withstand the treacherous but fascinating smiles of fortune—the greater part of the world are either drawn into her destructive vortex of speculation, or suffer at least a temporary chagrin from the apparent success of her hardy votaries.—What an instructive school is that of experience!—Happy are those who profit by the sufferings of others—and repressing the risings of envy, enjoy in peace and gratitude the solid and substantial fruits of patient and persevering industry.

"In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread."—What a perpetual struggle is maintained to obviate this ancient declaration! What a numerous generation of mendicants has it given rise to! and how many millions, the produce of hard industry, are yearly extorted from the hand of diligence by the cunning and unprincipled disciples of idleness! The charity that is bestowed on unworthy objects, if properly applied, would alleviate, and almost annihilate the miseries of the truly unfortunate sons and daughters of affliction. The most competent charity is that which guards the avenues of distress. Institutions, therefore, which place the human mind in a capacity to acquire useful knowledge, are justly to be considered as the result of the most sublime policy and benevolence. On these principles we may determine, that a people are enlightened in proportion to the provision which they make for the instruction of the whole body of the people, in such branches of education as are essential to constitute a free, an independent and happy community.

A letter from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Cambridge, 5th March 1792.

SIR,

YOUR late communications were presented to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and I am directed to return you the thanks of the Academy for the same. With regard to the truth of your theory, and the probability of determining longitude from the variation of the needle, the Academy can at present express no sentiment: But I have the pleasure to assure you that the Society is pleased with your application to the subject, and highly approves your very laudable design of improving magnetic observations.

Convinced of the importance of ascertaining with accuracy the magnetic variations in different parts of the globe, the Academy wishes you success in your proposed voyage, and that it may contribute towards perfecting a discovery highly useful to mankind.

With sentiments of due respect, I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

ELIPHALET PEARSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

JOHN CHURCHMAN, Esq.

Yesterday the Indian Warriors, lately arrived in this city, had an audience of the President of the United States.

Died, in this city, on Monday last, Mr. PETER JAQUETTE, one of the principal Sachems of the Oneida Nation of Indians.—This young Chief was educated in France; he accompanied M. de la FAYETTE to that country on his return from the United States.

On Wednesday last his funeral was attended from Oellers' Hotel to the Presbyterian burying ground in Mulberry-street, where his remains were interred.

The corpse was preceded by detachments of the Light Infantry of the city, with arms reversed—drums muffled—music playing a solemn dirge. The corpse was followed by six of the Chiefs as mourners, succeeded by all the Warriors now in this city—the reverend Clergy of all denominations---the Secretary of War, and the Gentlemen of the War Department---Officers of the Federal Army, and of the Militia---and a number of Citizens.

The concourse assembled on this occasion, is supposed to have amounted to more than 10,000 persons.

BOSTON, March 10.

On Thursday arrived the ship Three Brothers, Capt. John Cathcart, 141 days from the Isle of France, with a cargo of sugars. Capt. Cathcart made the voyage in one year exactly.

Ship President Washington, Capt. Sarley, arrived at the Isle of France, from New-York, 2d August, and sailed from thence for India the 28th---Ship Astrea, Captain Chebo, from Salem, arrived there 5th Sept. and sailed from thence for India the 27th. Left there Capt. Smith, arrived 7th October.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	21/4	pr. £.	106⅔ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/		60 do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/6		62½ do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	18/6		82½ do.
Indents	12/		60 do.

Half shares Bank Stock—60 per cent. premium.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings, to the person who, before the fifteenth day of July next, shall produce to them the most approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a PRESIDENT's HOUSE, to be erected in this City. The site of the building, if the artist will attend to it, will of course influence the aspect and outline of his plan; and it's destination will point out to him the number, size, and distribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the present, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they shall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and sections through the building, in such directions as may be necessary to explain the internal structure; and an estimate of the cubic feet of brick-work composing the whole mass of the walls.

March 14, 1792. THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF a LOT in this City, to be designated by impartial judges, and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party; will be given by the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings, to the person who, before the fifteenth day of July, 1792, shall produce to them the most approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a CAPITOL, to be erected in this City; and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or a MEDAL, for the Plan deemed next in merit to the one they shall adopt. The building to be of brick, and to contain the following apartments, to wit:

A Conference Room	sufficient to accommodate 300 persons each.	these rooms to be of full elevation.
A Room for the Representatives		
A Lobby or Antichamber to the latter		
A Senate Room of 1200 square feet area		
An Antichamber or Lobby to the last		

12 Rooms of 600 square feet area each, for Committee Rooms and Clerks' Offices, to be of half the elevation of the former.

Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and sections through the building in such directions as may be necessary to explain the internal structure; and an estimate of the cubic feet of brick-work composing the whole mass of the walls.

March 14, 1792. THE COMMISSIONERS.

Bank of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders be, and hereby are, authorised to compleat their Shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

Resolved, That each Share so compleated, shall be entitled to draw a dividend of the profits of the BANK, from and after the first day of the month next succeeding the day of compleating such Shares.

Resolved, That so much of the quarter's interest upon the Public Debt transferred to compleat any Share as aforesaid, as shall have accrued before the first day of the month next succeeding the completion of such Share, shall be received by the Bank, and paid to the persons who shall have transferred the same.

By order of the President and Directors,

(eptfsJ) JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

The Universal Tontine

IS opened THIS DAY at the office of Messrs. HAZARD and ADDOMS, at the corner of Third and Chesnut Streets, for the purpose of forming a Society, by a Subscription on Lives, to continue associated for the period of 21 years; its principal object is to effect a Union of public and private interests, and the Terms of Admission are easy, being calculated particularly to favor the less opulent citizens.

The Articles of Association, in which the principles of the Tontine are detailed, may be had of Mr. FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer, in Market-Street.

N. B. Subscriptions will be received from 10 to 1 o'clock, daily, till the whole number is subscribed, according to the articles.

March 19, 1792. (3t)

JONES & BURROUGHS,

STOCK-BROKERS,

STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and sell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commiſſion, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Thoſe gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Boſton, March, 1792. (1aw3m)

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY the 11th day of *April* next, at the Houſe of JOHN THOMPSON, in the City of *Perth-Amboy*, or at private Sale before,

A FARM, containing about four hundred acres of upland and ſalt meadow, lying within three quarters of a mile of ſaid city; is a great part bounded on the ſound, and on a navigable creek, on which is a good mill ſeat. There are on the farm ſeveral eligible ſituations for building, with delightful proſpects, excellent brooks and ſprings; a large apple orchard, and ſome fruit trees of other kinds, and a ſufficient quantity of fire-wood. The ſoil is good for graſs and moſt kinds of grain, and may at ſmall expence, from the conveniency of the ſalt meadow, and other advantages of manure, be made equal to any farm in New-Jerſey.—It will be ſold all together, or in two or three diviſions, as ſhall appear beſt to ſuit thoſe inclined to purchaſe.

For further particulars, previous to or at the time of ſale, apply to the ſubſcribers. JOHN HALSTED, and

(4t) MATTHIAS HALSTED.

FOR SALE,

BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, occupied for many years paſt by the ſubſcriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, beſides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the diſtance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main ſtreet leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eaſtwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the ſaid ſtreet on the eaſt, and by the river on the weſt, forms a ſquare; which, from the combined effect of ſituation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the moſt beautiful and deſirable ſeats in the ſtate. The manſion-houſe is a handſome, well-finiſhed brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two ſtory brick kitchen; and commanding a very extenſive and pleaſing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and alſo of Trenton and the neighbouring ſeats and improvements on both ſides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new ſtone coach-houſe and ſtables, ſufficient to contain ſix carriages and ten horſes, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining theſe is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a ſtone cow-houſe, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved ſtalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the manſion-houſe, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the higheſt ſtate of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choiceſt fruits of almoſt every kind, and ſeveral large aſparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient diſtance from the manſion-houſe, and nearly in the centre of the ſquare, is a new, well-built, ſtone farm-houſe, accommodated with a large cheeſe-room, ſpring-houſe, garden, &c. a complete ſtone ſmoke-houſe, corn-cribs, waggon-houſe, a capacious ice-houſe, and every other neceſſary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *ſmall* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the moſt approved graſs. This ſquare has produced annually, for ſeveral years paſt, upwards of ſixty tons of the beſt hay, beſides ſupporting through the ſummer ſeaſon twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horſes. It contains alſo two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper ſeaſons, with great plenty of all kinds of fiſh uſually found in freſh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleaſing amuſement to the ſportſman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is incloſed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar poſts, and rails of cheſnut and white cedar. The purchaſer may have the improved ſquare ſeparately, or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit him. There is an inexhauſtible quantity of good building ſtone on the river ſhore. The purchaſe money, if well ſecured, and the intereſt punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Eſq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at preſent occupies the farm-houſe and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the ſubſcriber, at No. 213, South Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1792. (eptf)

SALES

Of the real Eſtate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Townſhip of Benſelem, in the County of Bucks, Eſquire, deceaſed, purſuant to the Directions of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

ON Tueſday the 27th of March next will be expoſed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premiſes—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, ſituate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handſome two-ſtory brick houſe, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and other convenient outhouſes. A good orchard of the beſt kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and a ſhad and herring fiſhery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a ſufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the poſt-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and ſeven acres, the greateſt part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good houſe, barn, ſtables, and other outhouſes, with a young thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a ſhad and herring fiſhery. It has long been a well accuſtomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the beſt proſpects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other ſmall Farm, containing about ſixty-three acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county aforeſaid; on which are erected two log-houſes. There is a ſmall orchard, and a great ſufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, ſituate on the great poſt-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-houſe, and work-ſhop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold all the remaining Stock, Houſhold-Furniture, Farming Utenſils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of ſale will be, one-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with intereſt.

JOHN SWIFT,
JOHN M. NESBIT,
SAMUEL BENEZET, } Executors.

(eptm27)

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
In the Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts*,
A

SYSTEM *for the* DISCIPLINE *of the* ARTILLERY *in the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA;

OR,

THE YOUNG ARTILLERIST'S POCKET COMPANION.

IN THREE PARTS.

Part 1. CONTAINING the duty and practice of light field artillery.

Part 2. Containing the theory and practice of heavy artillery: to which will be added, an extract of a Treatiſe on the origin and principle of Courts-Martial, wrote by an experienced Officer in the line, and who did duty as Judge-Advocate in America.

Part 3. Laboratory duty; containing a great variety of directions for compoſition, and the method of making artificial fire-works, and the formation of ammunition for the different kinds of ordnance.

By WILLIAM STEVENS, Eſq.

An Officer in the American Artillery through the whole of the late revolution, and ſince in the Militia.

CONDITIONS.

This work to be printed on good paper with a handſome type, neatly bound and lettered, in three pocket volumes, containing upwards of one thouſand pages; illuſtrated with a great variety of explanatory plates, executed by able artiſts.

The price to ſubſcribers, *One Dollar* each volume—to non-ſubſcribers, *One French Crown* each volume: and thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix ſetts, ſhall have a ſeventh *gratis*.

This work ſhall be publiſhed as ſoon as five hundred copies are ſubſcribed for.

Subſcription papers will be lodged with the principal Printers and Bookſellers in the United States of America.

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every deſcription, on *Commiſſion*, at the following rates:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private ſale or purchaſe, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the intereſt.

For making transfers at ditto, *ſeventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such perſons as may incline to favor the ſubſcriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*. His long experience and extenſive dealings in the public ſtocks, together with a well eſtabliſhed correſpondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,

October 15, 1791. *New-York*, No. 57, *King-Street*.

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

A LOTTERY,

TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1500
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blank to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will commence on the ſecond Monday in April, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Thoſe prizes which are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be conſidered as a generous donation to the Church.

☞ Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Poſt-Maſter, at New-Brunſwick, and incloſing good bills will be attended to—and Tickets forwarded on receipt of ſuch letters.

New-Brunſwick, January 20, 1792. [ep 3m]

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

Diſmal Swamp Canal Company.

PROPOSALS for cutting a Canal from the waters of Elizabeth River in Virginia, to thoſe of Paſquotank in North-Carolina, or for conducting the work, will be received until the ninth day of April next, by Robert Andrews, of Williamſburg; Thomas Newton, jun. and Daniel Bedinger, of Norfolk, in Virginia; by John Cowper, of Gates County; and Benjamin Jones, of Camden County, in North-Carolina. The length of the Canal will be about ſixteen miles; the country through which it will paſs, is ſwampy, free from ſtones, and covered with heavy wood. The Canal is to be thirty-two feet in width, and eight feet at leaſt in depth, below the ſurface of the earth, and capable of being navigated in dry ſeaſons, by veſſels drawing three feet water.

Good ſecurity will be required of contractors; and perſons making application to be employed as managers, muſt produce certificates (from characters of reſpectability) of their qualifications for a buſineſs of this kind.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, Clerk.

Norfolk, January 21, 1792. (ep9a)

MILITIA FINES.

THE Collectors of Militia Fines in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and the diſtricts of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, are hereby required to collect and pay into the County Treaſury, all arrearages of fines, and to ſettle and depoſit their books and vouchers in my Office, at No. 61, Walnut-ſtreet, on or before the firſt day of April next.——Wherefore Notice is given, That immediately from the ſaid firſt day of April, all Collectors who ſhall fail in complying with this requiſition, will be proceeded againſt according to law.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieut.

Philad. Feb. 25, 1792. of the City and Liberties.

To be SOLD peremptorily, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday the 11th day of April next,

THE SEAT of the late Doctor *Lewis Johnſton*, deceaſed, in Perth-Amboy, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND.

This place is bounded ſoutherly for near a mile on the river Raritan, where it empties into the bay about 18 miles from Sandy-Hook, and affords two moſt agreeable ſituations for Gentlemens' Seats. There are now on it, two brick houſes, with gardens, and a good collection of fruit trees of the beſt kinds. The land is very fertile, and a great part of it very good meadow; and from its ſituation on the river, has the advantage of fiſh of different kinds, in their ſeaſons, particularly of oyſters and chicken claims, which may be picked in great plenty on the flats before the doors. It is a delightful, healthy ſituation, capable of genteel and taſty improvements; and as Perth-Amboy is one of the beſt ſea-ports in the United States, and within 18 miles of the ſea, the proſpect of its increaſing in value from that circumſtance, is by no means inconſiderable.

There will alſo be ſold, other Lots, within the bounds of the city, and about Five Hundred Acres of Land on the oppoſite ſide of the river Raritan—part of which is improved by a farm—on which there is a framed dwelling-houſe and barn, with an orchard of grafted apple trees, and will contain about one hundred and fifty acres; the remainder will be ſold in convenient lots, well wooded and timbered, and very convenient for ſupplying New-York and other markets with fire-wood, timber for ſhip building, and other uſes, the tranſportation by water being eaſy and ſafe.——The conditions will be made known at the day of ſale, and the requiſite conveyances made by

JAMES PARKER and
ROWES REED, } Truſtees to the ſaid Eſtate.

Likewiſe to be SOLD, at the ſame time and place,

ELEVEN ACRES of LAND, adjoining the above, the property of the Proprietors of Eaſt New-Jerſey, whereon the proprietary houſe lately ſtood. The elegant ſituation of this ſpot is hardly to be equalled; it affords a grand proſpect of Raritan Bay, and of the Bay formed by the waters of Raritan and Hudſon's rivers, where they diſembogue into the ſea to the Eaſt—and a moſt delightful one of the ſerpentine courſe of the Raritan river, for ſeveral miles, through a rich tract of meadow to the Weſt. The great quantity of ſtone neatly dreſſed, and brick, the remains of the houſe lately burned, will be nearly ſufficient for a new building; and a large ſtone ciſtern, and well of excellent water, with a very convenient ſtable and coach-houſe, will greatly leſſen the expence of putting the place in order for the reſidence of a Gentleman.—There are few ſituations ſo eligible, particularly in the ſummer ſeaſon—when the cool ſea breezes, and the elevated ſituations, render them places of pleaſing retreat, from the confinement and ſultry air of the ſouthern ſtates and neighbouring cities.

Perth-Amboy, Feb. 15, 1792. (ep6w)

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of JOHN CRAIGE, JOHN BILDERBACK, SAMUEL BARBER, AQUILA HUTCHENS, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, GABRIEL WESTLONG and HUGH GUNNING, inſolvent debtors, confined in the gaol of the County of Salem, in the State of New-Jerſey, that the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the ſaid County on application to them made, have appointed the ſixth day of April next for the ſaid Creditors to appear before any two or more of the ſaid Judges, at the town of Salem, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtors eſtate, reſpectively, ſhould not be made, and they be diſcharged from confinement, purſuant to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed 24th of November laſt, for the relief of inſolvent debtors then confined. (3t)

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BY JOHN CAREY,

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Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæſar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Voſſii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Juſtinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Heſiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iſocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Auſonius, Buchanan, Salluſt, Curtius, Florus, Juſtin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hiſt. Auguſt. Scriptores, *Engliſh and French Tranſlations* of ſome of the Claſſics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

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October 31. (ep tf.)

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